

26 years of service to numismatics



MARCH 1991

Volume 26

Number 3

ISSN: 0197-3088

Price Two Dollars

TABLE OF CONTENTS

FEATURES

- An Introduction to Byzantine Coins, No. 68, *by R. R. Kutcher* --- 53
Chopmarks on Sichuan Rupees and Coins From Tibet,
by Dr. Karl Gabrisch and Wolfgang Bertsch ----- 57
Classification and Characteristics of Turkish Republican Coinage,
by Tevfik Seno Arda ----- 66
What's In A Name?, *by C. C. Andrews* ----- 54

DEPARTMENTS

- Book News & Reviews ----- 72
Member Notice Page ----- 76

INSIDE N.I.

- Donations Report ----- 51
Librarian's Report ----- 51
Membership Chairman's Report ----- 51

OTHER ITEMS

- Legal Tender Counterfeit Coins ----- 53
"Noble" ----- 76

BOARD OF GOVERNORS
ROBERT W. RICHTER
Chairman & Past President

DR. HOWARD FORD
President

ROSS SCHRAEDER
Secretary

214-995-4921 D

214-237-4347 N

LARRY KNIGHT
At-Large-Director

JOHN E. VANDIGRIFF
Vice-President

DON DOUGLAS
Treasurer

PHILIP BRANDENBURG
At-Large-Director

WILLIAM E. BENSON
MARVIN L. FRALEY
JACK E. LEWIS
ELMORE B. SCOTT
CARL YOUNG

KARY T. EDWARDS
PHILIP L. LAWRENCE
CHARLES MUCHMORE
WILLIAM B. THOMPSON

Past-Presidents

APPOINTED STAFF

Curator, NI REFERENCE COLLECTION
Philip L. Lawrence

Curator, JOHN GRAVES MEMORIAL
PAPER MONEY COLLECTION

David Block
P.O. Box 12473
Gainesville, FL 32602

Editor, *NI BULLETIN*

Marvin L. Fraley
2813 - 57th Street
Lubbock, TX 79413
Phone 806-795-7623

Book News & Reviews Editor
NI BULLETIN

Donald S. Yarab
360 Mathews Road
Boardman, OH 44512

Article Abstractor, *NI BULLETIN*

Joseph Uphoff
La Jolla, CA

Index Compiler, *NI BULLETIN*

Dick Schubert
Denver, CO

Publicity Chairman

Stuart T. Eisen
Phone 301-530-5400

Librarian, NI BOOK LIBRARY

Granvyl G. Hulse, Jr.
30 Pleasant Street
Colebrook, NH 03576

Librarian, NI CATALOG-SUB-LIBRARY

Paul Edmund Garner
P.O. Box 224584
Dallas, TX 75222-4584

Librarian, NI PERIODICAL LIBRARY

Jim Haley
P.O. Box 4057
St. Johnsbury, VT 05819

NI MAIL BID SALES

Carl Young
P.O. Box 1836
Dallas, TX 75221

Moderator, NI EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS

William F. Spengler
2032 Ridgeway
Colorado Springs, CO 80906

Correspondence should be directed to those persons and addresses above for departments indicated. All other correspondence should be mailed direct to NUMISMATICS INTERNATIONAL, P.O. BOX 836094, RICHARDSON, TEXAS 75083-6094.

MEMBERSHIP FEES: Individual & Club Memberships — \$15.00 Annually. Junior Membership (18 years of age and under) — \$10.00 Annually. Senior Membership (70 years of age and older) — \$10.00 Annually.

INSIDE N.I.

MEMBERSHIP CHAIRMAN'S REPORT

March, 1991 Applications for Membership: The following persons have applied for membership. If no written objections are received by June 1, 1991, their membership will become effective on that date.

2354 James M. Tippet, 2101 Melrose, Ponca City, Okla. 74604

2355-MT Timothy R. Walton, P. O. Box 6615, McLean, Va. 22106
(World Gold, Spanish Colonial)

Regular Membership Converted to Life Membership:

LM-109 William M. Pywar, 191 N. 4th St., Lindenhurst, N.Y. 11757
(2228)

DONATIONS REPORT

We wish to acknowledge the following donations since the last report:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Donation</u>	<u>Preference of Use</u>
KIRIOS, Alan	\$10.00 Cash	General Operating Fund
LAWRENCE, Phil	\$100.00 Cash	General Operating Fund
SPENCER, William D.	\$2.50 Cash	General Operating Fund
THOMAS, Landon	\$5.00 Cash	General Operating Fund

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT

I. Acknowledgement is made below to those who have donated material to the NI Library:

John Kallman

KD20.Anon:uknw:HTCC
ANONYMOUS

How to collect coins. (Japanese text.) We are not the only country that has a basic guide to domestic coin collection.

Date of publication and author unknown, 28pp, illus.

PA70.CaCC:X991:USMT
CASH COIN COLLECTION

U. S. Military Tokens and Chits Used in Japan.
Privately published 1991, 30pp, not illus.

Jorgen Mikeska

PK30.KilR:1989:TNJ

KILAR, RIFAT

Türk numismatiginde jeonlar. (Turkish tokens and medals.)

Pub. 1989, 235pp, illus.

John Pieratt

KB70.PieJ:X990:GMVR

PIERATT, JOHN

Good Morning Vietnam Rose. (Currency, paper money, and miscellaneous of the war period.)

Private printing 1990, 57pp, illus.

KB70.SchR:R990:AEN

SCHROEDER, ALBERT

Annam etudes numismatique.

Reprint of 1895 work, 239pp, w/plates.

Hugh Saum

JB40.MeaW:X626:HAEM

MEADOWS, W.

Nummi Britannici Historia: or an historical account of English money from the Conquest to the uniting of the two kingdoms by King James I, and of Great Britain to the present time.

A copy of an early numismatic work published in 1626. Very probably the first coin collectors guide published in English. 143pp, w/plates.

Thomas A. Schillinger

JG20.BLeu:1989:N

BANK LEU AG, ZURICH/MUNZEN -UND MEDALLEN HANDLUNG, STUTTGART

Sammlung Herbert J. Erlanger. Munzen, marken und medaillen von Nurnberg. The auction catalog of the Erlanger collection of coins and medals struck by the Nurnberg mint.

Pub. 1989. 2 Vols. Vol. 1, 219pp, text only. Vol. 2, 123 plates only.

II. In addition to the above we would like to thank Hugh Saum, John Pieratt, Robert Plemmons, and Thomas Schillinger for their donations of other numismatic material to the NI Library.

III. NI member John Kallman has asked if any of our members are aware of any works or articles written on what appear to be WWII era Japanese (war?) bonds. If any member knows of these issues, can shed any light on them, or knows of any articles done on this series, would they please contact the Librarian.

IV. As mentioned earlier, this Librarian is working with the local Boy Scout troop as the "resident expert" for their coin collecting merit badge. As we live on the Canadian border, Canadian coins are as common in our area as are U.S. Does any member know of any other coins, similar to the Canadian WWII five cent, that was struck using Morse Code as part of its design?

V. Thanks to John Kallman, the Library has the 1991 Japanese Dealers Numismatic Assn. catalog on Japanese coins and paper money. Though in Japanese text there are some English titles. If any of our members have any influence with the JDNA would they please tell them that it would be of great help to the American collectors of Japanese coins if they would expand the English sub-titles. This is an excellent reference manual.

Granvyl G. Hulse, Jr., Book Librarian
Jim Haley, Periodical Librarian

AN INTRODUCTION TO BYZANTINE COINAGE

R. R. Kutcher, Lincoln, Nebraska, NI #1289

No. 68 - THE EMPIRE OF THESSALONICA

Boniface (1204-1207)

The masterful leader of the Fourth Crusade, Boniface, the Marquis of Montferrat, at the fall of Constantinople was a competitor for the imperial throne. However, as Baldwin, the Count of Flanders, was elected by the conquerors as the first Latin Emperor of Constantinople, Boniface had to be content with the inferior title of King of Thessalonica, at the division of the Empire. As Boniface was a man of ambition, he was also a man of action, and before he started for his new Kingdom he found the time to marry the Empress Maria, the young widow of Isaac II. This marriage produced one son, named Demetrius. In 1207, Boniface was slain in battle with the Bulgarians. There are no coins known of this reign.

Demetrius (1207-1222)

When Boniface was killed, the Kingdom of Thessalonica passed to his infant son Demetrius, under the guardianship of the Empress Maria. The rule proved to be too much for the infant and his mother, as a series of attacks had reduced the size of the Kingdom until in 1222, Theodore Angelus, the Despot of Epirus, made himself master of the capital of Thessalonica. There are no coins known of this reign.

LEGAL TENDER COUNTERFEIT COINS

At least two countries have made counterfeit coins legal tender. Back in 1797, Martinique--while occupied by the British--was swamped with counterfeit sou marques, to the point where they nearly drove the genuine coins from circulation. The pieces, which were counterstamped with a crowned "C", were made legal tender at the value of ten deniers, or ten to the escalin, which in turn was equal to 15 sols.

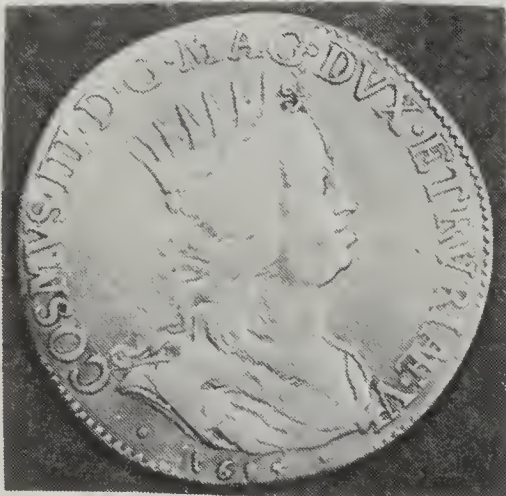
Additionally, in Tibet, a number of unofficial Tangkas were declared to be legal tender under an edict issued in 1881, which ordered that no distinction be made between false and genuine coins.

(Submitted by Donald S. Yarab)

What's In A Name?

C.C. Andrews, Boulder City, Nevada

The Tuscany half Tollero coin of 1683 is a very interesting coin. Many other viewers have expressed the same opinion. The obverse, which is similar to the one Tollero coin (Davenport #4215) portrays the bust of Cosmus III, the sixth Grand Duke of Etruria. His image reminds the viewer of the Tuscans and Etruscans - the primary inhabitants of Etruria.



Obverse



Reverse

Photos Enlarged
Figure 1

The reverse design includes an attractive vessel, and a generous amount of eye-appeal. Other details are the motto (Honor and Defense), date and "LIBURNI." The characteristics of the coin are: diameter 36.5 to 37.5 mm, weight 13.07 grams, alloy approximately .950 fine silver (based on the assumption only copper and silver are included.)



Figure 2

Liburni is given as the name for a people of Illyria (Fig. 2). The Dictionary of Roman and Greek Antiquities, by Anthony Rich, B.A., 4th ed. 1873, includes a woodcut of a vessel of war, constructed after a model invented by the Illyrian pirates, and introduced into the Roman navy after the Battle of Actium. Illyria was an ancient region of southern Europe, located in the Balkan Peninsula and bordering on the Adriatic Sea. It was where modern Yugoslavia and Albania are now located.

The dictionary continues - the vessel of war is identified by type as Liburna. It was built sharp (and high) fore and aft, was worked with one or more banks of oars, according to size. It also had sails, with mast amidships and a levantine sail instead of the common square one. The smaller ones (vessels) were used as tenders, both the larger ones were brought into the line for action. When viewing the vessel on the coin, it would be well to remember, the designer may have planned to represent major details very clearly rather than a scaled ship model. However, the sail qualifies only as an exception. Square sails generally have four right angles, A levantine, or lateener, is triangular. This sail has four sides and angles, more closely related to a triangle than a square. We will never know how the portside lower cover of the sail was secured. The designer/engraver may have lacked knowledge of a lateener. The number of oars indicated, and single steering oar are consistent. The up-curved ran and figure-head are not sufficiently separated for practical purposes, but they are significant details. The style of decoration exceeds that normally represented for a small vessel of war.



Figure 3

As indicated in Figure 3, the early tiller operated in a somewhat vertical plane. The now rarely heard commands, "Up helm" and "Down helm", probably originated in conjunction with the operation of such a device.

So far, we have looked at a ship-type used by the Romans. If we look further, the probable name of this vessel may be deduced. The clue is dependent on recognition of the insigne - meaning, "in a general sense implies anything which serves sign, ornament or badge, by which persons or things may be distinguished. In the navy, it has a rather more special sense, being used to designate the figure-head of a ship, which was carved or painted on the bows, and imitated the person or object after which the vessel was named, as contradistinguished from tutela, which were situated on the quarters, and represented the deity under whose protection the vessel was supposed to sail."

A picture in the Vatican MS, intended for illustration of Virgil (AEn. v. 116), includes a vessel named PISTRIX "is furnished with an image of that fabulous animal for its figure-head." All other vessels in the picture have figures in a similar position, representing the objects after which they are named.



Figure 4

The ancient artists represented PISTRIX with the same characteristic features as included "in a painting at Pompeii, viz, the head of a dragon (Fig. 4), the neck and breast of a beast, with fins, in place of front legs, and the tail and body of a fish."

Conclusion - we have a Liburna type Roman galley name PISTRIX, on a Tuscany commemorative coin.

CHOPMARKS ON SICHUAN RUPEES AND COINS FROM TIBET

Dr. Karl Gabrisch (NI #1330), Mannheim and Wolfgang Bertsch (NI #2067), Darmstadt, Germany

The use of chopmarks on silver coins in China probably goes back to the mid-eighteenth century when huge quantities of silver coins from Spain (Mexico) and other European countries were pouring into China due to China's increased trade with the West.

Burzio believes that the practice of countermarking foreign coins was started in China as a caution against the large quantities of counterfeit *Eight Reales* coins which were produced in Great Britain at the end of the 18th century and used to pay commercial debts with India¹ and China. These pieces were of silver plated copper or of billon.¹ This monetary fraud is mentioned in two publications.² Rose explains the origin of the word chop thus: "Chop is said to be a word imported from India, where the word was Chappa, or Choppa, meaning seal or official stamp."³ Cribb believes that the original Indian word is "Chhap", meaning a mark of approval.⁴ "Chopping" was first practised in Canton by "bankers, shroffs, and merchants".⁵ Since counterfeit foreign silver coins soon appeared on the Chinese markets (as early as the eighteenth century), it became custom to weigh the foreign silver coins, check their fineness and then apply a chop. The chop had the additional advantage of revealing base metal in case the examined coin was silverplated with base metal inside.⁶ By the nineteenth century the practice of chopping had become widespread in China. Leonard, discussing the practices in China before 1935, reports:

"...the native bank or money changer who handled hundreds of dollars daily put a counter-mark⁷ on each dollar that passed through their hands,

- 1) to show that the dollar was given out by them,
- 2) to certify that the silver contents were standard, and
- 3) to agree that they would accept that dollar without arguing when it was returned to them.

The countermark was usually one Chinese character or some secret mark the meaning of which only they knew, punched onto the dollar with a steep die. Since the native bank would be responsible (sic) only for their own mark when the dollar was passed on to another bank, another mark was again punched on."⁸

Recently a Chinese author suggests another, a fourth reason for using countermarks, in this case perhaps better to say counterstamps. In the period of the Xinhai-Revolution in the Province of Sichuan a Military Government was proclaimed in Chengdu in 1911. The Government confiscated all minted Sichuan rupees found in the mint and not yet distributed. Because the Sichuan rupees were current in Tibet, Xikang and border areas and the own planned military notes were

not ready yet, the Military Government of Sichuan stamped the confiscated rupees with a counterstamp "good for military use" to put pressure on the market thus ensuring a general circulation also in Sichuan.⁹ A second Chinese writer added to the above statement that the rupees were countermarked by an Exchange Commission with membership made up by Lamas from the Li-tang temple. They countermarked the Sichuan rupees of the types 3 ("Flat Nose" issued 1933-1939 and 4 ("Big Head" minted 1939-1942) to enforce their revaluation. Later in case of cashing a loan the Li-tang temple did accept only the intrinsic value of the coins depending on the real silver content.¹⁰

During the last decades of the 19th century the India rupee with the portrait of Queen Victoria became means of exchange and currency in Tibet. Most traders preferred it to the local tangka coinage or to the sycee silver from China which also circulated in Tibet. The Indian rupee had the advantage of having a guaranteed fineness (.917 silver) and weight (1 tola = 11.66 g). The Chinese authorities of Sichuan Province, through which most of the tea exported to Tibet passed, felt somewhat uncomfortable about the widespread use of a foreign coin in Tibet. The vice king of Sichuan, Chun-Hsuen, issued regulations regarding control of the Indian rupee and in late 1902 the Chengdu mint began to issue a "rupee" which very closely resembled the Indian "Victoria rupee" which, it was hoped, it would soon replace in Tibet. Victoria's bust was replaced by that of the Chinese emperor Kuangh-hsü. This new rupee is known among collectors as Sichuan rupee and was minted till about 1942.¹¹ Three major varieties of the Sichuan rupee are known and classified:

1. Obv. small bust w/o collar (Y3.1);
2. Obv. small bust with collar (Y3.2);
3. Obv. large bust (Y3.3).

Gabrisch mentioned a 4th main variety "flat nose", a transitional issue between Y3.2 and Y3.3.¹² This classification is now supported by the latest Chinese publication on these topics. The type 3 "flat nose" was named "square head".¹³ About the many varieties of the reverse design see also the above mentioned article of Gabrisch. All pieces weigh around 11.4 g, but their fineness is not uniform. The silver content was gradually depressed in course of the minting from different places during the long period of 40 years. It was stated as 78% silver for the "small bust w/o collar", 62% for the next issue "small bust with collar", and 31% for the last issue "large bust".¹⁴ Naturally, most of the chopmarked Sichuan rupees are of type "small bust with collar" (Y3.2), the billion issue (Y3a) and of type "large bust" which are the pieces with the lowest silver content. No chopmarked rupees of the first type "small bust w/o collar" (Y3) has come to light so far. Only very few examples of chopmarked fractional Sichuan rupees (Y1 and Y2) are known.¹⁵

Occasionally Tibetan coins with chopmarks are met with¹⁶ and one Yuan Shikai dollar and one Victoria rupee, each bearing a chopmark with Tibetan characters, are known (Fig. 27 and Fig. 5). Tibetan traders and money changers seem to have imitated the Chinese practice of chopping silver coins and created native chopmarks, using characters of the Tibetan alphabet.

Since most of the chopmarked coins which we discuss in this article are fairly common without chopmarks, we cannot exclude the possibility that some of the chopmarks which we list below, may be modern forgeries or fantasies, created to increase the collector value of an otherwise common coin. So far we could not establish a method which allow us to distinguish forgeries or fantasies from genuine chopmarks.

Table of Chopmarks

1.)

1a.)

2.)

3.)

4.)

5.)

I

a.)

b.)

c.)

d.) 石 安

A) One

B) 2

C)

D) 4

E)

F) 6

G) DC

Explanations to the table of chopmarks.

Chopmarks in Tibetan script:

1. Tibetan character "sa" (meaning earth). This mark was published by N. G. Rhodes who believes that it could be of Bhutanese origin; Bhutanese copper coins are often inscribed with the same character "sa".¹⁷
- 1a. Same as 1., but larger and within a square.
2. This could be "nga" and "ba" in 'Phags-pa-Script, which according to Das¹⁸ can mean "bad, dangerous or fearful". The 'Phags-pa-Script is usually seen on Tibetan government seals and banknotes.
3. This mark can be read as "norbu" (meaning "jewel", in Sanscrit "ratna").¹⁹
4. This mark can be read as "lha" and "rgya". "lha" could be taken as the first syllable of Lhasa; alone it means "god, deity". "rgya" has the meaning "seal" or "stamp" - it could thus be interpreted as meaning "chop". Besides this "rgya" can be a short form for either "China" or "India".²⁰
5. This mark can be read as "rnam". This syllable is known from the inscription on most Tibetan coins in the word "rnam-gyal", meaning "all victorious".

Chopmarks consisting of three characters:

- I. Li Yung Lam (reading from right to left). The chopmark consists of the two first Chinese characters (from right to left) meaning "Yung" = "for use", "Li" = "Li(tang)" and a Tibetan syllable "lam" which presumably refers to "Lama". Hence the whole countermark means something like "For use by the lama(s) of Li(tang)". Rupees with this countermark are quite common.²¹
- II. Jun-Yong-Ping. This chopmark consists of three Chinese characters. The meaning is "goods for military use". We have never seen this countermark. We have this information from a recent Chinese paper,²² but we are convinced that the Chinese author has misread the countermark. We suppose it is the same as under I.

Countermarks in Chinese script:

- a) The meaning of this character is "production" or "manufacture".
- b) This character means "one".
- b1) This character means "first".
- c) This seems to be the character for "shou" meaning "long life".
- d) These characters can mean "broken" or "defective". This could refer to the low silver content of the coin or simply to a "broken" coin. Indeed the only specimen bearing this mark (known to us) is a Sichuan rupee of type Y3.2, cut in half to make change, as was common use in Tibet, particularly with the tamga coinage.

Countermarks in Western script:

A-F) No comments.

- G) "D C". This countermark could be of Antillean origin. Burzio²³ published a Mexican *Eight Reales* coin of 1802 which has the countermark *D C* and possibly refers to the former British colony of Demarara (=Demarara Colony). It is quite possible that some Mexican *Eight Reales* pieces with the "D C" countermark were brought to China, probably by British traders. The "D C" mark on the Sichuan Rupee may have been copied from one of these Mexican coins.²⁴

Note: All coins and marks photographed are from the authors' collections, except Fig. 12 (chop b 1), Fig. 15 (chop d) and Fig. 24 (chop G); the coins illustrated in the latter three Fig.'s are from the collection of G. Richardson (U.S.A.), the coins of the Fig.'s 26 and 27 are from the collection of W. Halpert (U.S.A.).

Footnotes:

- 1 - Burzio, H. F., *Diccionario de la Moneda Hispanoamericana*. Tomo I, Santiago de Chile 1958, p.137.

- 2 - Herrera, A., *El Duro*. Madrid 1914, Tomo I, p.128, cf. Pablo Bordeaux-Fabricacion en Birmingham, el ano 1796, de falsos reales de a ocho espanoles, contramarcados en China (place and date of publication not given), by Burzio.
- 3 - Rose, F. M., *Chopmarks*. Dallas 1987, p.3.
- 4 - Cribb, J., *Money in the Bank*. An illustrated Introduction to the Money Collection of the HongKong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. London 1987, p.123.
- 5 - Morrison, J. R., *Chinese Commercial Guide*. Canton 1934. Quoted by Cribb, op. cit. p. 124, cf. Rose, op. cit. p. 3, believes that the chopping became general practice in the Canton area between 1780 and 1785.
- 6 - Cribb. o. cit., p. 123.
- 7 - The term "counter-mark" should not be confounded with "counter-stamp" which refers to officially applied stamps to a coin to change its value and/or indicate its acceptance as legal tender in a place beyond where it was issued (Doty, R. G., *Encyclopedic Dictionary of Numismatics*. London 1982, p.75). Chopmarks or countermarks are only known extensively from China, while counterstamped coins are to be found among coins of many of the world's countries. (Note by the authors.)
- 8 - Leonard, R. A., "Chopmarks on Chinese Coins" (*Num. Scrapbook Magaz.* Vol. 28, no. 7/July/1962, p.1876-1877).
- 9 - Zhou Zhi-Liang, "Sichuan Rupie with Chinese countermark 'Jun-Young-Ping' on the Obverse". Sichuan Ru-Bi-Jia-Gai-Jun-Yong-Ping-Yi-Bi. (*China Numismatics*, no. 3, 1988, p.67).
- 10 - Wang, Chengzi, "The Tibetan Silver Coins of the Province Sichuan". Sichuan Zhang-Yang. (*China Numismatics*, no. 3, 1988, pp.12-18 and 54).
- 11 - Gabrisch, K., "The Sichuan Rupee and its Variants". (*NI Bulletin*, Vol. 17, no. 4, April, 1983, pp.103-112), cf. Wright, R., "The Szechuan Rupee". (*Coins and Medals*, vol. 13, no. 4, April, 1976, p.35-36), cf. Wood, H., "Some remarks on a series of coins issued in China based on the British-Indian Rupee". (*Amer. J. Numism.*, Vol. XLI, no. 2, 1906, p.29-31), cf. Silvestre, J., "Notice sur le monnaies de la Chine et dependances". (*Rapport au Ministre des Finances*, Dixieme Annee, Paris 1905, p.311-314). Further literature can be found in the reference section of Gabrisch's article mention in this footnote.
- 12 - Gabrish, op.cit.
- 13 - Wang, Chenzi, op.cit.
- 14 - These data were collected from a silver smith in Northern India. Another informant provided the following data: Y3 - 87.5%, Y3.2 - 50%, Y3.3 between 50-30%.
- 15 - The Money Company, Hongkong Internat. Coin Exposition, 1987, lot 782 (now in the coll. G. Richardson).
- 16 - Apart from the Tibetan chopmarked coins which we publish in this article: a/ a one "1 srang" coin, dated Hsüan-t'ung Year 1 (1909) with chopmark is published by Rose, op.cit. p.33, fig. 132 (unfortunately the chop is too small and not clear enough to

- be read), b/ a one "1 srang" coin dated in Tibetan 15-43 (1909) is published in: The Money Company, Hongkong International Rare Coin Auction, Sept. 25, 1982, lot 833 (unfortunately this chop is not recognizable, too.).
- 17 - Rhodes, N.G., "The Coinage of Bhutan". (Orient. Num. Soc. Info-Sheet no. 16, 1977).
 - 18 - Das, S. C., *Tibetan-English Dictionary*. Kathmandu 1985 (Reprint), p.346.
 - 19 - We have some doubts about the mark "norbu" (no. 3), since it is found also on an early Sino-Tibetan silver coin issued in the 58th year of Ch'ien-lung (see Fig. 26). This coin is of good silver and the chop does not make much sense on such piece. The fact that the same chop can also be seen on a Yuan Shi-kai dollar which also is of good silver adds to our doubts (see Fig. 27). For similar reasons the mark "shou" (c) and the mark "2" (B) seem doubtful.
 - 20 - Das, op.cit, p.303-304.
 - 21 - This mark was first published by Rhodes, N.G., "A Sino-Tibetan Countermark". (Orient. Num. Soc. Newsletter no. 53, 1978). He suggested the translation "for use in the village of Lam" or "Use for 1 Li by road" or "Use for 7 Li" or "Lama, Yung Li". Recently in a letter to the author Mr. Rhodes in knowledge of the story told by Wang Chengzi (footnote 10) suggest the above cited reading "For the use by the lama(s) of Li(tang)." We think this is a convincing reading. Though the "Li" of the countermark consists of one character and the spelling of Li(tang) on Chinese maps consist of two characters we were able to find out with the help of Wang Zeya that earlier the Li was written with one character, so that this supports the newest reading. Rhodes' reading is further confirmed by a Chinese informant who suggests: "circulated in Litang area". Supposedly a coin bearing this countermark was worth 200%-300% more than a Sichuan Rupee without countermark (information kindly provided by G. Richardson).
 - 22 - Zhou Zhi-Liang, op.cit.
 - 23 - Burzio, op. cit. Tomo I (Vol. I), p. 139 and Plate XXI, nr. 127 in separate volume.
 - 24 - Demarara was originally a Dutch colony and became British in 1796. In 1831 it was joined with Essequibo and Berbice to become British Guiana which became independent in 1966 and adopted the name "Republic of Guayana". The following interpretation is very unlikely: The Szechuan Rupee could have been countermarked in Northern India with "D C" where this abbreviation usually stands for "Deputy Commissioner". The practice of countermarking coins is however almost unknown in India.

PLATE I



Fig. 1
Chop 1 on Y3.2



Fig. 2
Chop 1a. on Y3.3



Fig. 3
Chop 2 on Y3.2



Fig. 4
Chop 3 on Y3.3



Fig. 5
Chop 3 on Y12
(Date A.D. 1862)



Fig. 6
Chop 4 (right) and
Chop 3 (left) on Y3.2



Fig. 7
Chop 4 (upper right) and
Chop b (center) on Y18.1
(Year 15-49 = A.D. 1915)



Fig. 9
Chop I (right) and Chop
1 (left) on Y3.2



Fig. 8
Chop I on Y3.3
(Enlarged)

PLATE II



Fig. 10
Chop b on Y4



Fig. 11
Chop a (right) and
Chop I (left) on Y3.2



Fig. 12
Chop b1 on Y3.2



Fig. 13
Chop c on Y18
(Year 15-48 = A.D. 1914)



Fig. 14
Chop b (right) and
Chop c (left) on Y3.2



Fig. 15
Chop d on cut
rupee Y3.2



Fig. 16
Chop A on Y3.2



Fig. 17
Chop A (right) and
Chop E (left) on Y3.3



Fig. 18
Chop B on Y2



Fig. 19
Chop C on Y3.3



Fig. 20
Chop D on Y3.3



Fig. 21
Chop E on Y3.3

PLATE III



Fig. 22
Chop E twice
on Y3.2 .



Fig. 23
Chop F (right) and
Chop E (left on Y3.2



Fig. 24
Chop G on Y3.2



Fig. 25
Chop 5 on Y329.1
(Year 3)



Fig. 26
Chop 3 on C72
(Year 58)



Fig. 27
Chop 3 on Y329.1 (Year 3)

CLASSIFICATION AND CHARACTERISTICS OF TURKISH REPUBLICAN COINAGE

Tevfik Seno Arda

The number of different coins minted and circulated in the republican period exceeds 260, even without detailed differentiation. To describe all these coins in a single table would serve only to confuse. Besides, rapid inflation means that the face value of coins is an inappropriate means of classification. It is better to group coins chronologically, describing important differences within those chronological boundaries, in a similar fashion to the classification of banknotes.

Extending the study right up to the present day, 1990, it is possible to group the coins circulated into six major series. The series, and the significant characteristics of the coins in each series, are outlined below. However, this brief study does not detail the pits and other imperfections caused by residue and dust in the moulds.

In the following tables, coins which are relatively common are identified by the sign "+". The tags "R" to "4R" record the degree of rarity of other coins.

The First Series

The first series covers coins dated 1340 and 1341, 1926 and 1928. They are franked in Arabic, having been minted prior to the alphabet reform. This series can be subdivided into two groups.

1A: Coins bearing the Islamic dates 1340 and 1341.

1B: Coins bearing the Anno Domini dates of 1926 and 1928.

1	25 K	10 K	5 K	100 P	Remarks
1340		+	+	+	(1A)
1341	+	+	+	+	
1926	4R	+	+	+	(1B)
1928	+	3R	4R	3R	

Extremely fine coins of the year 1340 are less easily found than those of the other years. Of interest are the easily identifiable mould differences between the standard 10 kuruş piece of 1340 and the "lower spike" coins of that year. Similarly, "upper spike" 25 kuruş coins of 1928 differ markedly from the standard piece of that denomination for that year. These coins with mould variations are sufficiently uncommon to earn an "R" in terms of rarity. The importance assigned to these coins will depend upon the evaluation made by collectors.

The first series seems, at first sight, to include only four different denominations. But these were supplemented by the 40, 20, 10 and 5 para nickel coins of Ottoman manufacture, still in circulation at that time. There was, in fact, an overall range of eight denominations. For the same reason, the Ottoman nickels minted during the reigns of, and therefore bearing the dates of Mehmed Reshad's and Mehmed Vahidüddin's imperial accession (1327 and 1336 respectively), can also be included amongst the range of Republican coinage.

The Second Series

The second series covers coins minted between 1934 and 1946. Besides the main series there are two subgroups that should be considered in this chronological band.

2A: The silver 100 kuruş piece, dated 1934. This coin displays quite unique features.

2B: The silver 1 lira of 1940 and 1941, bearing İnönü's portrait. Also the 25 kuruş coin, minted in 1944, 1945 and 1946, with crescent and star on the obverse side.

The 25 kuruş of the first series, colloquially known as "bull's eye" and made of nickel, were made of silver following the economic boom years of 1935-37. The crisis precipitated by World War Two, however, forced a return to aluminum-bronze alloy.

10, 5 and 1 kuruş coins, classed as "R", are very difficult to find in extremely fine condition.

2	100K 1L	50 K	25 K	10 K	5 K	1 K	10 P	Remarks
1934	R							(2A)
1935		+	+	R	R	R		Main series
1936		+	+	R	R	R		
1937	+	2R	+	R	+	R		
1938	2R			+	+	+		
1939	+			+	+	+		
1940	+			+	R	R	+	
1941	+					+	+	
1942					+	+	+	
1943					+	+		
1944			+			+		
1945			+					(2B)
1946			+					

On the coins of the second series, with the exception of smooth edged 1 kuruş and 10 para pieces, the "T.C." inscription appeared for the first time on the edge, i.e. third dimension of the coin. The inscription is always in the normal position due to stamping technique.

Collectors concerned with mould differences will be interested in the three different star sizes to be found on 100 kuruş pieces of 1934.

The Third Series

Coins minted between 1947 and 1957 fall into the third chronological series (except for the nickel 1 lira piece of 1957). The last silver coins, one lira and 50 kuruş denominations, were minted in 1947 and 1948. They were fashioned from an alloy of only low silver content (600/1000).

Although the 1/2 kuruş coins minted in 1948 were not officially put into circulation, they are still found in most large collections. This is because 150 of the 600 coins issued were distributed among high ranking government officials. Furthermore, rumour has it that an important part of the remaining 450 were somehow released on to the market.

3	1 L	50 K	25 K	10 K	5 K	2½ K	1 K	½ K
1947	+	+					R	
1948	+	+	+			+	+	3R
1949			+	+	+	+	+	
1950					+	+	+	
1951			R	+	+	R	+	
1955			+	+	+			
1956			+	+	+			
1957					+			

There were trial issues of 10 and 5 kuruş pieces in the year 1948. These coins are, however, very rare.

An important characteristic of the third series coins is the presence of the inscription "TÜRKİYE CUMHURİYETİ" on the edge, i.e. third dimension, of the coins. Exceptions to this are the 2½ kuruş, 1 kuruş and ½ kuruş coins with smooth edges. When the inscribed edge coins are obverse side up, the edge inscription can be either upright or upside down. Many collectors have one coin with an upright inscription, and another with an inverted inscription.

The Fourth Series

The 1957 dated nickel 1 lira can be considered as the prototype for coins issued between 1958 and 1980: the fourth series. It is possible to subdivide this series according to thickness of disk and composition of alloy. The silver 10 lira of 1960, issued in memory of the May 27 revolution, was publicly circulated, and can be considered part of this series, albeit with a somewhat special status.

The 1 lira, 10 kuruş, 5 kuruş and 1 kuruş coins all underwent alloy changes. The 1957 1 lira is of a nickel alloy. Those of later years are of a stainless steel alloy. As for 10 and 5 kuruş coins, those

issued from 1958 to 1974 were made of a bronze alloy with a high copper ratio. Those struck between 1975 and 1977 were made of aluminum. The composition of 1 kuruş coins has been changed twice. These coins were struck in brass until 1963. They were struck as bronze disks, as were their 10 and 5 kuruş contemporaries between 1963 and 1974. From 1975 to 1977, the 1 kuruş coins were struck in aluminum. Note that in 1963 both brass and bronze 1 kuruş pieces were issued.

4	5 L	2½ L	1 L	50 K	25 K	10 K	5 K	1 K	Remarks
1957			+						(4A)
1958						R	R		1K: brass+bronze 25K: thick+thin 1L: thick+thin
1959			+		+	R	R		
1960		+	+		+	+	+		
1961		+	+		+	+	+	+	
1962		+	+		+	+	+	+	
1963		+	+		+	+	+	++	
1964		+	+		+	+	+	+	
1965		+	+		+	+	+	+	
1966		+	+		++	+	+	+	
1967		+	R +		+	+	+	+	
1968		+	+		+	+	+	+	
1969		+	+		+	+	+	+	
1970		+	+		+	+	+	+	
1971		+	+	+		+	+	+	
1972		+	+	+		+	+	+	
1973		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
1974	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
1975	+	+	+	+		+	+	+	
1976	+	+	+	+		+	+	R	
1977	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	R	
1978	+	+	+		+				
1979	+	+	+	+					
1980		+	+						

In terms of disk thickness, and the resultant weight of coins, changes took place in the form of 2½ lira, 1 lira, 25 kuruş, 10 kuruş and 5 kuruş pieces. The stainless steel alloy 2½ lira, struck between the years 1960 and 1968, was a 12 gram disk. But 2½ lira coins were reduced to 9 gram disks between the years 1969 and 1980. The stainless steel 1 lira coin, issued between 1959 and the very early days of 1967, was an 8 gram disk. It was reduced to a 7 gram disk between the years 1967 and 1980. The change took place in early 1967. Therefore,

although coins of both weights can be found dated to that year, the thicker 8 gram disks are rare.

Between 1959 and 1966, 25 kuruş coins were struck on 5 gram stainless steel alloy disks. The disk weight was reduced to 4 grams in 1966. In 1966 itself, coins of both weights were issued.

The thickness of the bronze 10 kuruş coin was changed twice. The 4 gram disks issued between 1958 and 1968 were superseded by 3.5 gram disks between 1969 and 1973, and a 2.5 gram disk in 1974. Similarly, the bronze 5 kuruş coin, 2.5 grams between 1958 and 1968, was reduced to 2 grams between 1969 and 1973, and then to 1.35 grams in 1974.

In the fourth series, the third dimension edge inscription is encountered on 2½ lira, 25 kuruş and the stainless steel alloy 1 lira coins. These edge inscriptions, which are in the form of "T.C." on 2½ lira and 25 kuruş coins, and in the form of "TÜRKİYE CÜMHURİYETİ" on 1 lira pieces, can, with equal probability, be positioned upright or upside down, as in the third series coins. It is necessary to mention a few mint errors manifest in the edge inscriptions of fourth series coins. They are of special interest to many collectors. A small fraction of the 1 lira coins dated 1966 and 1975 are not franked "TÜRKİYE CÜMHURİYETİ", but, erroneously, "CÜMHURİYETİ CÜMHURİYETİ". The misprinted inscription can be encountered in both the normal and upside down positions. The erroneously franked coins of 1966 can be classified as 2R to 3R. The 1975 misprints are of R to 2R rarity.

In a small fraction of 1976 2½ lira coins and 1967 25 kuruş coins, the edge inscription "T.C.", repeated twice on the third dimension circumference, is in tête-bêche position. On the same coin one of the "T.C." inscriptions is upright, the other is upside down. 1967 25 kuruş coins exhibiting tête-bêche inscriptions are of 2R to 3R rarity. Tête-bêche 2½ lira coins of 1976 are of only R rarity.

Another important mould difference can be observed on the bronze 10 kuruş coins of 1974. On most of that year 10 kuruş coins the diagonal and vertical strokes comprising the numeral 4 meet at the top. But on a small number of the coins, the diagonal and vertical strokes fail to converge completely, and an opening is left at the top of the figure, i.e. "4". Those coins with open top numeral 4's can be classified as of R rareness.

On the 5 kuruş coins of 1974 another mould idiosyncrasy can be observed. On all 5 kuruş coins there is an acorn motif. Except in 1974, the acorn shells are empty. On most 5 kuruş coins of the year 1974 the acorn cases still bear their fruit. But on a small number of those 1974 coins, the acorn shells are empty and that coincides with an albeit barely discernible open top numeral 4. These last coins can be classified as of R rareness.

In the fourth series there are minor mould differences not detailed in this study - small spots resulting from mould debris, etc., can also be found.

The Fifth Series

Coins issued from 1981 to 1988 constitute the fifth series. These

Republican period coins, minted during a period when the value of money underwent a rapid decline, due to high rates of inflation, testifying to the search for a suitable form that lasted until 1984. The motif on the obverse side, the calligraphic type of the inscription, and the direction of the crescent were continuously being altered. The final form of the series was settled in 1984. A further small change was effected in 1985, with the issue of the 25 lira denomination, to supercede the 20 lira coin.

5	100 L	50 L	25 L	20 L	10 L	5 L	1 L	Remarks
1981					+	+	+	Prototype Series
1982					+	+	+	
1983					+	+		
1984	+	+		+	+	+	+	Main Series
1985	+	+	+		+	+	+	
1986	+	+	+		+	+	R	
1987	+	+	+		+	R	R	
1988	+		+		R	R	R	

It is worth remarking on the change in the direction of the crescent. Until the end of 1984 the crescent was reproduced in such a way that it symbolized the new moon, that is the youth and vigor of the state. It is now portrayed facing the opposite direction, with the opposite symbolic meaning. The change was the result, I believe, of a misguided decision.

There are no edge inscriptions on coins of the fifth series.

The decision, by the Mint Directorate, to continue the production of the smaller denomination coins of this series through 1986 and 1988 was, from our numismatic point of view, very fortuitous.

The Sixth Series

The limited number of coins which have been issued since mid-1988 can be described as the sixth series. At the moment there are no edge inscriptions on sixth series coins.

6	1000 L	500 L	100 L	50 L	Remarks
1988			+	+	October, 1990
1989		+	+	+	
1990	+	+	+		

Acknowledgement: The author declares his indebtedness to his friends Mr. Sinan Kulaç and Mr. Edwin Latter, for their kind assistance in the translation of this text.

BOOK NEWS & REVIEWS

THE ARTS OF INDIA: A REVIEW ARTICLE (CONTINUED)

By Raymond J. Hebert

(Listings continued from the June 1990 *NI Bulletin* (pp. 142-143), and the August 1990 *NI Bulletin* (p. 195). See the June issue for ordering instructions.)

16. *Perspectives on Mongolia*. Edited by R.C. Sharma. Delhi: Seema, 1988, x, 244 pp., \$30.00. See 5. Mongol monetary system by M. Rafiudddin Makhhudumi.

17. *Praci-Prabha: Perspectives in Indology--Essays in honour of Professor B.N. Mukherjee*. Edited by D.C. Bhattacharyya and Devendra Handa. New Delhi: Harman, 1989, lxxviii, 410 pp., 91 plates, figs., \$75.00. See 11. The Decorous aspect of ancient Indian coins and seals by K.D. Bajpai; 12. The Satamana metallic currency by D.K. Ganguly; 13. An Indian imitation of an Augustean denarius by Peter Berghaus; 14. The Herat hoard: late Indo-Parthian bronze drachms with seated archer reverse by Raymond J. Hebert; and 15. The Coins of some later imperial Guptas: a review by Nisar Ahmad.

18. *Ratna-Chandrika: Panorama of Oriental Studies* (Shri R.C. Agrawala Festschrift). Edited by Devendra Handa and Ashvini Agrawal. New Delhi: Harman, 1989, xlv, 417 pp., plates, figs., layout plans, \$90.00. See 6. Some notes on bent-bar coinage by Raymond J. Hebert; 7. Experimentation in the coinage of Apollodotus I by David W. MacDowall; 19. The peacock type coins of Kumaragupta I: a review by Nisar Ahmad; 20. Narrative in the Gupta numismatic art by Ashvini Agrawal; and 41. Coins of Jagaddeva Paramara by Chandrashekhar Gupta.

19. *Researches in Indian History, Archaeology, Art and Religion: Professor Upendra Thakur Felicitation Volume*. Edited by G. Kuppuram and K. Kumudamani. Delhi: Sundeep, 1990, 2 v., xxxiv, 677 pp., 75 plates, tables, \$250.00. Includes: 39. The Narhan hoard of punch-marked coins (A preliminary report) by Purushottam Singh; 40. Chandragupta-Kumaradevi type of gold coins: analysis of two views by Nisar Ahmad; 41. A hoard of Silahara silver coins from Harmal by S.J. Mangalam; 42. Vedas, Puranas and Mohenjodaro seals by Shankar Mohashi Punekar.

20. *Rujanpali--In memory of O.C. Gangoly*. Edited by Kalyan Kumar Ganguli & S.S. Biswas. New Delhi: Sundeep for O.C. Gangoly Memorial Society, 1986, xix, 285 pp., 174 plates, \$70.00. Includes 29. Glimpses into the temple architecture on some early indigenous coins of northern India by D. Mukherjee.

21. *Shraddhanjali: Studies in ancient Indian history--D.C. Sircar Commemoration Volume*. Edited by K.K. Das Gupta, P.K. Bhattacharya and R.D. Choudhury. Delhi: Sundeep, 1988, xvi, 428 pp., plates, \$70.00. This volume consists of a number of papers read at the VIII annual conference of the Indian History & Culture Society held at Guwahati in December 1984 and includes: 18. On two north-eastern Indian coins by N.D. Rhodes; 31. Impact of Indo-Greek coins on succeeding issues of foreign and indigenous rulers by A.N. Lahiri; 33. Art in the royal seals of the inscriptions from Assam by R.D. Choudhury; 35. Two exceptional coins of Ratna and Mukuta Manikya

of Tripura by Jahar Acharjee; 36. Hitherto unknown coin of the Jayantia Kingdom by Vasant Chowdhury and Parimal Roy; 37. New light on Manipur history from the rare coins preserved in the Mutua Museum by P. Gunindra Singh; 38. Assam's medieval trade with Bengal--a numismatic view by Nisar Ahmad; 39. Religious views of the medieval non-Muhammadan rulers of north-eastern states of India as reflected on their coins by Bela Lahiri; 40. The Paglatek Hoard and the relation between Kamarupa and Samatata by B.N. Mukherjee; 41. Three unreported coins from north-east India by S.K. Bose; 45. Medals in the Madras government museum by N. Sankaranarayana; 54. Stratigraphic evidence of coins from excavations at Mathura by Sunil C. Ray; 56. Coin--the extent of its use in Assam with special reference to the Matak kingdom by S. Dutta.

22. *The Arts of Persia*. Edited by R.W. Ferrier. Ahmedabad: Mapin, 1989, x, 334 pp., plates, maps, figures, \$95.00. Includes 12. Coins by H. Mitchell-Brown.

23. *The Indian Antiquary*. A journal of oriental research in archaeology, epigraphy, entology, geography, history, folklore, languages, literature, numismatics, philosophy, religion, &c., &c., Reprint by Swat Publications of Delhi of the issues of the journal which was published from 1872 to 1933 and then became defunct. Each volume covers one year. 62 vols., \$40.00 per volume.

24. *The Indian Historical Quarterly*. Edited by Narendra Nath Law. Treating of Indian history, literature, religion, philosophy, folklore, art, archaeology, numismatics, epigraphy, geography, ethnology. Reprint. First published between 1925 and 1963. New Delhi: Ramnanand Vidya Bhawan, 39 vols., 1985-1987, \$1000.00 (set).

25. Allan, John. *Catalogue of the coins of ancient Indian*. Reprint. First published in 1936. Patna: Eastern, 1989, cixviii, 318 pp., 46 plates, ill., \$20.40.

27. Chhabra, Bahadur Chand. *Facets of Aryan Culture*. New Delhi: Sundeep, 1988, xv, 252 pp., 16 plates, \$40.00. A collection of 20 essays which includes 4. A unique gold coin of Chandragupta and 15. Seals of Ancient India.

28. Choudhury, Rabin Dev. *Archaeology of the Brahmaputra valley of Assam (Pre-Ahom period)*. Delhi: Agam, 1985, 271 pp., 85 figs., map, \$40.00. Includes a section on numismatics.

30. Deyell, John. *Living without silver: The monetary history of early medieval North India*. Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1990, xix, 369 pp., 11 maps, 16 graphs, 18 tables, plates, \$32.50. This book is concerned with money as an indicator of economic activity. It examines comprehensively money use over the whole area from Afghanistan to Bihar, and from Kashmir to Malwa, during the period A.D.750-1250. Its major premise is that the patterns of production, exchange, and dispersion of money over time can be used to define the economic systems of early medieval North India.

31. Frey, Albert R. *A Dictionary of numismatic names--their official and popular designations*. Reprint. First published in *American Journal of Numismatics*, vol. 50 (1916). Jodhpur, Scientific, 1986, x, 311 pp., \$30.00.

32. Gupta, Parmanand. *Geography from ancient Indian coins and medals*. New Delhi:

Concept, 1989, xx, 262 pp., plates, \$24.00.

33. Gupta, Parmeshwari Lala. *Numismatic History of Himachal Pradesh and the Catalogue of coins in Himachal State Museum, Shimla and Bhuri Singh Museum, Chamba*. Delhi: B.R. Publishers, 1988, ix, 225 pp., 26 plates \$36.00. Reviewed in October 1989 issue of the *NI Bulletin* (p. 250).

34. Kumar, Dilip. *Archaeology of Vaishali*. New Delhi: Ramanand, 1986, xii, 191 pp., map, 9 plates, \$25.00. Includes a section on coins.

35. Joshi, Maheshwar P. *Morphogenesis of Kunindas (cir. 200 B.C. - cir. A.D. 300): A Numismatic Overview*. Almora: Shree Almora Book Depot, 1989, plates, map, \$34.00. Dr. Joshi has not only discussed the problem of the origin and growth of Kuninda coinage, but he has studied the problems of the nature of trade, its growth, social changes and the like using literary and archaeological data.

36. Mahewshwari, K.K., Kenneth W. Wiggins. *Maratha mints and coinage*. Anjaneri, Dist. Nasik, Maharashtra. Indian Institute of Research in Numismatic Studies, 1989, 244 pp., ill., geneal. tables, 29 cm., bibliography, \$35.00.

37. Mitterwallner, Gritli von. *Kusana coins and Kusana sculpture from Mathura*. Lucknow: Published by Dept. of Cultural Affairs, Gov't. of U.P., Lucknow, for the Gov't. Museum, Mathura, 1986, xvii, 211 pp., 86 pp. of plates, ill., \$18.00.

38. Mukherjee, B.N. and P.K.D. Lee. *Technology of Indian Coinage*. Calcutta: Indian Museum, 1988, 88 pp., 26 pp. of plates, ill., 25 cm., bibliography, \$10.80.

39. Nagar, Shanti Lal. *Composite deities in Indian art and literature*. New Delhi: Criterion, 1989, xx, 180 pp., 59 plates, figs., \$43.00. Includes the composite in Indian numismatics, seals and sealings.

40. ---. *The Universal Mother*. Delhi: Atma Ram, 1988. xvi, 256 pp., 191 plates, figs., \$60.00. Includes mother-goddess in Indian numismatics.

41. Rodgers, Charles James. *Catalogue of the coins--The coins of the Moghul emperors of India*. Reprint. Originally published in 1893-95 under the title *The Coins of the Moghul Emperors of India collected by Chas. J. Rodgers*. New Delhi: Inter-India, 1984, 4 vols., 272, 220, 162, 161 pp., plates, \$100.00 (set).

42. Saeed, Mian Muhammad. *The Sharqi sultanate of Jaunpur--a political and cultural history*. Reprint. First published in 1972 by University of Karachi, Pakistan, Jaipur, HRD 1898, 380 pp., 19 plates, bibliography, \$24.00. See Appendices. 1. The coinage of Sharqi Sultans.

43. Sarma, Inguva Karthikeya. *Studies in early Buddhist monuments and Brahmi inscriptions of Anchradesa*. Nagpur: Dattsons, 1988, xxiv, 132 pp., 17 figs., 39 plates, \$35.00. See Appendices. 1. Punch-marked coins from stupas of Andhra.

44. Sharma, Savita. *Early Indian symbols--numismatic evidence*. Delhi: Agam, 1990, xx, 271 pp., 27 plates, figs., \$50.00. The publishers say that in the Indian context, such symbols as Surya, Chakra, Srivatsa, &c., are usually assigned specific sectarian affiliations but the present study shows that it is not always so as the symbols have different contextual meaning and a transcendent character.

45. Singhal, R. (Compiler). Acharya, V. (Editor). *Catalogue of the Coins in the Prince of Wales Museum of Western India Bombay: The Sultans of Gujarat*. New Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal, 1988, 186 pp., 1 map, 12 plates, \$30.00.

46. Siddiqui, Atiq R. *The Story of Islamic Calligraphy*. Delhi: Sarita, 1990, xiv, 128 pp., 60 plates, bibliography, \$99.00. See V. Calligraphy on decorative art; 6. Arms and ammunition--coins.

47. Smith, Edmund W., *The Moghul architecture of Fathpur-Sikri. Described and illustrated*. Archaeological Survey of India. New Imperial series, v, XVIII, Reprint. First published: 1894, Delhi: Caxton, 1985 4 vols., 404 plates, \$200.00 (set). Volume III. XII, The Hakim's quarters, the treasury and the mint.

48. Srivastava, A.L. Silpa-Sri: *Studies in Indian Art and Culture*. Delhi: Sundeep, 1990, xiv, 226 pp., 85 plates, \$60.00. This is a collection of 25 papers of Dr. Srivastava which includes: 19. Saivatsa symbol on early Indian coins. 20. On a numismatic symbol Nandipanda; 22. A silver coin of Chandragupta-Kumaradevi type. 23. Four silver punch-marked coins from Allahabad.

49. Srivastava, Krishna Murari. *Discovery of Kapilavastu*. New Delhi: Books & Books, 1986, xii, 259 pp., 104 black and white plates, figs., tables, lay-out plans, \$90.00. Includes: 7. Seals and sealings. 8. Coins.

50. Stronge, Susan, Nina Smith, and J.C. Harle. *A golden treasury--jewellery from the Indian subcontinent*. Ahmedabad: Mapin, 1988, 144 pp., 158 color and 7 black and white photographs, map, \$39.50. Includes a section on gold coins.

* * * * *

Fisher's Ding, reviewed in the December 1990 *NI Bulletin*, besides being available from Bob Reis, is also available from Joel Anderson, Box 3016, Merced, CA 95344; Scott Semans, Box 22849, Seattle, WA 98122; and George Fisher, 10749 W. Saratoga Pl., Littleton, CO 80127.

* * * * *

Moneta Polska. By Arthur J. Majewski. Published by Maryt Publishing Co., Detroit, 1990. Hardcover, 216 pp., illustrated. A first and only coin book on Polish coins written in English. Available from Arthur J. Majewski, P.O. Box 24-1110, Detroit, MI 48224. Price is \$19.50 postpaid.

The membership is invited to submit reviews of *Moneta Polska*.

* * * * *

MEMBER NOTICE PAGE

W. Bertsch, Gundolfstr. 9, 6100 Darmstadt, Germany: WANTED - Information about early Tibetan banknotes of 1912-1913 A.D. Would appreciate photocopies of 10, 15, 25 and 50 Tam notes (Pick Nos. 2-5) and transliteration of serial numbers. Your cooperation towards a study of early banknotes of Tibet is most welcome. Please write.

Gerald Easton, 9503 N.E. 3rd Street, Vancouver, WA 98664: WANTED - Vol. 1, No. 2 *WORLD COINS* magazine, Feb. 1964. I have Vol. 1, Nos. 3, 7, 8, 9 and 10 for trade, plus some later issues.

Frank Novak, Box A3911, Chicago, IL 60690: I am accumulating as many examples as possible of Papal States 5 Baiocchi (Craig-170 and 170a). My objective is to detect and record minor varieties. All grades are needed. I am also interested in all other Papal coins. Dealer offers are welcome.

John Pieratt, 2635 S. Hydraulic, 32C, Wichita, KS 67216: French Indo China coins, crowns and minors, are fun to collect by date or by type. They are loaded with history and knowledge. F.I.C. is loaded with many "so-called" *rare* coins, many not found in grades over Fine. Very Fine is usually the best grade found on the market. Buyers should be beware as the coins are not near as *rare* when you try to sell your coins - you will also find that they buyers are rare. F.I.C. has never been popular in France where they were minted, in fact, all French Colonial series were never popular. The collector base isn't there to support the high prices in *S.C.W.C.* as there are only about five known date collectors in the world. I would like more information on this from anyone.

Felix G. Game, 9 Healey Ave. East, Stittsville, Canada K2S 1K1: I am trying to locate a relative. Johann Otto ("Hans") ZWIERZINA was born 23 September 1918 in Vienna, Austria and was taken to Alexandria in Egypt by his mother when he was five years old. All attempts through genealogical research have failed. I would like to contact someone in Alexandria who could assist me in placing an ad in the "Personal Column" in a Alexandria newspaper. NI has no members in Egypt, but perhaps a member could assist me in contacting someone the member knows in Egypt.

NI ATTRIBUTION SERVICE: The NI Attribution Service will accept items for attribution. Please refer to page 201 of the September, 1990 issue for new rules regarding items sent in, or write to the Chairman of the Attribution Service at the regular Dallas address.

"NOBLE. A former English coin, from the superior quality of its GOLD. First minted by Edward III (1344), possibly in commemoration of the Battle of Sluys (1340). It was originally valued at 6s. 8d. and replaced by the *royal* or *rose noble* in 1465."

Taken from 789, *Brewer's Dictionary of Phrase & Fable* 1981.

(Submitted by Tutivillus)